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MORE PLAGUE REPORTED.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 1.—Eight more cases of plague were reported at Yokohama on the 23rd ultimo three of which had proved fatal. Since the last bulletin there have been sixty cases of plague, with thirty-nine deaths.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth arrested thirty-six Chinese gamblers last night.

THE DEAD, THE WOUNDED AND THE SICK ON THEIR HOMEWARD JOURNEY

Many Heroes on the Transport Solace.

VICTIMS OF THE TROUBLE IN CHINA

Gallant Gunner Who Saved the Legation Refugees at Peking.

ON BOARD the United States hospital ship Solace there are many men who have not forgotten and never will forget Tientsin and Peking. Among them are Silas Christenberry and Edward Gorman of the Ninth United States Infantry, J. Mitchell, gunner in charge of the famous old International gun at Peking, and A. Richards, United States marine sergeant. Two of them are hopelessly crippled for life and still suffering from their wounds, a third is slowly recovering from paralysis by sunstroke received on the terrible 13th day of July, 1900, and the fourth will carry several scars to the grave, received at his post of duty in protecting his besieged countrymen through the long, despairing days in the compound at Peking.

Silas Christenberry is not yet thirty years old, but he has been seven years in the service of his country. He is now returning to his home a hopeless cripple, with the shattered fragments of a copper-sheathed bullet still in his right leg and the wound yet unhealed. He was with the ill-fated Ninth regiment at the charge of Tientsin. The gallant Ninth was pushing forward, the soldiers of the allied forces following behind. Shot and shell were falling thick and fast, and the battle smoke obscured the view and made all confusion. Christenberry was with the skirmish line, the soldiers being picked off by the Chinese behind the wall only a hundred yards away, when the order to swing around was given, retreat being impossible. As they swung to the front the young man received a terrific blow on the legs and fell to the ground, rolling himself into a ditch for protection. A copper-sheathed bullet struck him in the right leg, tore its way through flesh and bone and penetrated his left leg. The bone was shattered and the flesh torn to shreds. Fourteen hours he lay in the ditch, his body in the stagnant water and his head in the lap of a wounded comrade, who had fallen beside him. Several times they both fainted through the heat of the day, the shells flying over them and the sound of the battle a din in their ears. After dark the dead and wounded were carried off the field and taken into a bank, which had been made into a hospital. Christenberry was taken away at 11 o'clock and his wound roughly dressed.

His friend and comrade, Edward Gorman, was color sergeant of the foremost regiment, bearing the national flag and the regimental colors. The gallant Colonel Liscum, who was killed on the field, was at the head of the charge and Gorman was beside him. In the rush and confusion the two privates who formed the body guard of the color sergeant had become separated and Gorman rushed on blindly with the flag. Colonel Liscum turned and saw the colors unprotected.

He told Gorman to go back and get the privates and the regimental colors. As he turned to obey he was struck to the ground, his knee shattered by a bullet. Colonel Liscum bent over him and asked if he was badly hurt.

"I can't move; I'm paralyzed," replied Gorman, and the Colonel took the colors from him, rushing forward to the front. He had gone but a few feet when he was shot through the stomach and almost instantly killed. Two men who attempted to carry him back as he was dying were struck by bullets, one through the head and the other through the heart, and both were killed. Another one who came to the assistance of Gorman was shot down. This all took place before the eyes of the helpless color sergeant, who had lost the power to move.

He knew no more for some time and when he regained consciousness he found himself feebly able to crawl along the ground. This he did, slowly and with great suffering, until he reached the shelter of a shallow trench, and here he lay for eighteen hours, when he was carried away to the hospital in the bank. There on a neighboring bunk he found his friend Christenberry. From that day on neither one of them have left their beds, and they have been continually together in the hospitals and hospital steamers. They were taken on a tug boat down the river to where the Solace was anchored off Taku and were put on board the hospital ship with hundreds of other wounded soldiers, to be transported to San Francisco, but their wounds were so serious that they were put off at Yokohama and taken to the hospital in that city, where they remained together for five months and until pronounced well enough to take the journey across the ocean on the present trip of the Solace.

They will be compelled to spend many months in the Presidio hospital at San Francisco before they can resume their journey to their homes in the Eastern states. Christenberry comes from Michigan and Gorman's home is in South Carolina. In their journey on the tug down the river their sufferings were indescribable. The bones had not been set, and with each motion of the tug the shattered fragments of bone grinded together, causing excruciating pain. Edward Gorman has been nine years in the army and has been through the campaigns at Manila and Cuba, having been many times wounded, but he says that there were more bullets flying that day at Tientsin than all the rest put together. Christenberry was also through the Philippine campaign on skirmish duty. They both express themselves to be unspeakably glad to be homeward bound, but one of them said, "I would have liked to have got as far as Peking."

Another victim of that terrible day, now nearly eight months ago, is A. Richards, who sits propped up in a hospital chair, just recovering the power to speak and to feebly move his limbs about. He was struck on the battlefield and remembered no more for several weeks. When he recovered consciousness he was blind and paralyzed, unable to move a muscle of his body. Slowly he began to feel the life within him and after five months he regained his eyesight. For a month past he has been able to move his hands about and for a little more than that he has been able to speak. He is now patiently sitting in his chair, going through the process of learning all over again how to use his hands and limbs. Later he will learn to walk. He will in time recover the use of all his faculties, but he will have a clouded memory of those months of agony and helplessness when he was blind, speechless and without the power of motion.

The fourth is J. Mitchell, the hero of Peking. It was he who found in an old junk shop an old cannon, which had been used for many years as a hitching post. He fitted it up and it is now in the Smithsonian Institute, cherished as the gun that saved the legations at Peking.

Before the finding of the gun there was no weapon of defense larger than hand rifles within the besieged compound and the seven hundred souls within the enclosure were at the mercy of the fendish Boxers had they then made their attacks upon the fortress. When Mitchell found the old gun it had no mark of any kind upon it, and it could not be determined where it came from or of what manufacture it was. He fitted it up and placed it opposite the Krupp gun of the Boxers which pointed menacingly from the embankment not far away.

When the trouble began in earnest the old gun was fired by Mitchell, who was the only man who would approach it, and the first shot knocked the Chinese Krupp gun from its place, battered to pieces and rendered useless. Mitchell continued to use the old gun with telling effect until a wholesale respect was inspired in the ranks of the Boxers outside. It saved the legations, as without it no strong defense could have been made and the seven hundred people within the walls would have been fiendishly murdered long before the rescuing troops arrived. On the last day of the siege, when hope was all but gone and the women and children were huddled together in hourly anticipation of death: when the grim men on the defense had consulted and agreed that that night they must themselves shoot their wives and children to save them from a worse fate: when the last despair settled over the compound, with its seven hundred souls all but defenseless, Mitchell stood at the old gun, waiting.

Through a hole in the wall he saw the enemy stealthily gathering and mounting a gun. He still waited, and not until the embankment was black with their forms did he turn loose the faithful old nameless gun. Then he fired two shells and went to the opening in the wall to look and behold the damage he had done. There were a few of them left. They had been creeping toward the opening and were only a few yards away. As he appeared in the opening of the wall there was a rattle of bullets around him as they struck the wall and his right hand, which he raised to his eyes to shelter them while he looked out, fell to his side, the bone in his arm shattered. He leaped backward and gave the alarm. Had he proceeded another step he would have been riddled with bullets and the old gun would have been minus a gunner when the rescuing troops reached there that day. As it is, he says he will have a good story to tell when he gets home.

There are over three hundred sailors of the marine service on board the Solace, all recovering from diseases contracted in the tropics.

Customs Officer Remembered.

Inspector Gomez of the customs department, who was married the other day, was yesterday presented with a handsome china table set by his brother officers in the service.

Gomez is a very popular man and was deeply moved at the valuable and appropriate token of esteem of his friends and fellow officers. Inspector Sheehan delivered the presentation address and proved himself a most able and eloquent talker. Gomez thanked his co-workers for their acceptable present and for their good wishes for his future. All of the inspectors were present at the affair.

Nine Hundred on the Leviathan Indiana.

TWO HUNDRED ARE IN THEIR COFFINS

Big Army Vessel Comes To Port From Manila Last Night.

LAST night the big United States army transport Indiana, Captain Merie, arrived in port from Manila direct, whence she sailed on the 23rd of last month, the day before the Solace left.

She is on the way to San Francisco with about seven hundred discharged soldiers, or those who are about to receive their discharge. Included in this number are many sick and wounded.

The Indiana was sighted coming from the southwest about 7 o'clock last evening. At 10 o'clock she was alongside of the Oceanic wharf and a heavy guard of ship's officers was stationed at the head of the gangway to see that no one went aboard until the morning. Special orders had been issued that no one should be allowed ashore, but this did not make any difference, for those who wanted to, went ashore by the hawser, forward.

Newspaper men who requested information concerning the voyage of the transport and those on board were treated most discourteously by the three or four ship's officers on guard and were told that under no circumstances would they be allowed aboard. The officer of the deck was inquired for and that "gentleman" yelled out that they were not to be permitted to board the vessel on any account. This was a great surprise to the newspaper men, to those who had been treated with courtesy by the gentlemen on the navy transport Solace. Agents for various business concerns were treated in the same way and were sent away about their business and told that if they wanted to come aboard the vessel they would have to wait until daylight.

There was considerable grumbling among the business men who were desirous of doing things in a businesslike way on the arrival of the vessel, as they do with every other vessel which comes into this port. There was no use in kicking, however, for the powers that be aboard the transport had given orders and turned in for the night at 10 o'clock.

There were many heads at the port holes, however, and the heads contained tongues which were not behindhand in talking. One soldier was full of news concerning the transport and those aboard, while another had a kick coming and was very anxious to air it. "Couldn't you get on board?" he asked. "Well, I don't blame them for keeping a reporter off the ship," he went on after receiving a negative reply. "If they once let a reporter get among this crowd he would hear a great many things which the officers would be very sorry to get into the newspapers."

There are several cabin passengers on the transport. One of them is an army officer who is going home. His is a touching return, for she who was everything in the world to him, his wife, will not be with him to make it home. Her remains are in the Indiana's hold. Disease took her away from her husband.

Two men died on the trip of the Indiana from Manila. They became seriously ill soon after leaving Manila, as the result of eating tinned fruits. Dysentery was the cause of their death. The bodies were embalmed and are being taken on to San Francisco with the two hundred others.

The Indiana was on a reef a few months ago, off the Coast of Luzon, and was helped off by other transports and steamers. She will coal here and her men will be allowed to go ashore. She will probably sail for San Francisco on Monday, when it is expected that the Solace will also sail. Quartermaster Jones is in charge of the Indiana.

The Indiana is a vessel of 2,561 tons. She was formerly in the Atlantic trade.

OBSERVE MARSHALL DAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—John Marshall day was generally observed throughout this country today by the closing of the courts at noon.

HOPES TO SIT ON BENCH IN PLACE OF SILLIMAN

George A. Davis After Circuit Judge's Job.

ENDORSED BY TERRITORIAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

Will Join With His Partner George Gear in Pulling Ropes at Washington.

GEORGE A. DAVIS has been endorsed by the Republican Territorial Committee for the position of Second Circuit Judge of the First Circuit, which was made vacant some months ago by the resignation of R. D. Silliman. The endorsement of the committee was unanimous and has been kept a secret.

It leaked out yesterday and a member of the committee answering questions put by an Advertiser reporter told the fact last night. Davis is a well known lawyer who has been prominent in politics for some years and who is a partner of George Gear.

He accompanied Sam Parker on a stumping tour of Hawaii and it was understood at the time that if Parker

newspapers. There are lots of discharged men on this transport and when a man has gotten his discharge he can talk. Of course a man would be a fool to say anything against his officers or the officers of the ship before he got his discharge, because they would naturally make it very hot for him if he did. But a man is a man when he has been discharged." Then the man with a kick went on to tell about short rations and poor food and not enough water and half a dozen other things which did not suit him.

The flag of the Indiana is flying at half-mast. In her hold she has the bodies of two hundred soldiers, men who died following their flag and fighting for their country in the Philippines, men of many regiments and from all parts of the States. Among the seven hundred home-returning soldiers there are many who are on the sick list and a large number who, while they have been discharged as disabled, are in good health at the present time. They are mostly men who suffered with fever and dysentery in the South and who would not be in good health as long as they continued in the Philippines.

The men have every appearance of having endured great suffering. They are not the same jolly, ambitious lot of men who went out to fight Filipinos not so very long ago. They have faced death in the form of disease and battle and have endured much that they will ever remember. They look veterans now, every one of them.

As the splendid transport moved up to the Oceanic wharf last night the soldiers aboard crowded to the rails, but not a sound escaped them. When they went to the Philippines and passed through this port, many of them, they cheered and cheered again as they arrived in port to spend a day or two while the vessel coaled. And as the vessel departed on her way to the Philippines they bade aloha to Honolulu with happy cheers and merry songs, going forth to fight with light hearts and whole bodies. Their return home is a sad one. With the sick and the wounded on her decks and dead men in her hold, the Indiana will carry to many homes sadness and despair and misery.

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A BATTLE ON.

Hot Fight on the Question of Liquor.

TEMPERANCE FOLK NOW ORGANIZED

Details of Dispensary Bill Which Will Be Strongly Opposed.

A TREMENDOUS FIGHT IS TO BE MADE AGAINST THE LIQUOR BUSINESS OF HAWAII. FROM THE EFFORTS OF THE SEVERAL TEMPERANCE LECTURERS WHO HAVE BEEN OR ARE NOW HERE HAS COME AN ORGANIZATION CALLED THE GOSPEL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE OF HONOLULU. THIS LEAGUE WILL WORK HAND IN HAND WITH THE HOME RULE MAJORITY AT THE LEGISLATURE, IF STATEMENTS MADE BY LEGISLATORS ARE TRUE. LOCAL OPTION, ACCOMPANIED BY THE DISPENSARY SYSTEM, IS TO DO AWAY WITH THE SALOON IN HAWAII, SAY THE HOME RULERS AND THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

THE Gospel Temperance League of Honolulu was organized last night at the Young Men's Christian Association amid the enthusiasm of scores of the Murphy pledge-signers and those who support the blue-ribbon movement.

The meeting was characterized by the utmost good-will, earnestness of purpose and a notable freedom from conventionalities. Franklin H. Austin was elected president of the League and made a earnest speech for support not only from those who, with himself, signed the pledge during the Murphy revival, but from all Christian people. Mr. Austin was in a happy frame of mind, having been married just an hour before the meeting began, and when he ascended the platform was yet arrayed in his nuptial clothes.

One of the most important features of the evening was the reading and adoption of the charter of the Gospel Temperance League of Honolulu, the first fruits of the seeds which Francis Murphy sowed while here. That the results were tangible was evident from the numbers of men, known to have been heavy drinkers before his arrival in the city, who were the most interested ones at last night's meeting. There were men who have successfully passed the first stage of the struggle against what President Austin termed "the devil that came out of the whiskey bottle," and they gave the movement begun last night their hearty and unstinted support. In fact, there were so few men in the audience who were not wearers of the blue ribbon that few pledges were signed.

John H. Pierce, who signed the call for the meeting, acted as chairman. He explained the reasons for the call and presided over the deliberations as if to the manner born. The charter was in printed form, and after being amended was passed as a whole without debate, upon motion of Franklin Austin, as follows:

ARTICLE I—NAME.

Section 1—This association shall be known as the Gospel Temperance League of Honolulu, H. I.

ARTICLE II—MOTTO.

Section 1—The motto of this league shall be, "With Malice Toward None and Charity for All."

ARTICLE III—OBJECTS AND MEMBERS.

Section 1—The objects of this league are (1) to afford all of those who, during the visit of Francis Murphy to Honolulu in January, 1901, signed the pledge, the means of social intercourse; and (2) its members an opportunity of helping one another by all lawful means in brotherly love and mutual sympathy to keep the letter of said pledge, which is as follows:

"I, the undersigned, do pledge my word of honor, God helping me, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that I will by all honorable means encourage others to abstain."

Sec. 2—All persons who have signed and who shall hereafter sign the Murphy gospel temperance pledge shall by the act of signing said pledge become members of this league, and shall be entitled to vote upon all questions coming before the league in mass meeting assembled.

Sec. 3—The league shall be essentially non-political and non-sectarian in character, and no one shall be debarred from membership on account of race, color, previous condition, religious or political views.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS, ETC.
Section 1—The officers of the league shall consist of a president, first vice president (a lady), second vice president, treasurer, secretary and sergeant-at-arms, to be elected at an annual meeting to be held in February, and to hold office for one year, or until their successors are duly elected.

Sec. 2—The management of the league shall be intrusted to a directorate of

(Continued on Page 2.)



GEORGE A. DAVIS.